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BY CAVIS & TRIMMIER.

Devoted to Southern Rights, Politics, Agriculture, and Miscellany.

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OUR FIRST LODGERS.

I had got my candle in one hand and emy packet of work in the other, and was going softly up the stairs, when the drawing room door was flung violently open, and out dashed Mrs. Archer, nearly knocking me and my lead down together. Oh! Miss Halliwell, where's Sarah? she

exclaimed, in nervous excitement. For the love of pity let her run for a doctor. What's the matter! I asked Who is ill?

"On come and see! It is no use trying for concealment now." And she seized my arm, and pulled me through the drawing room. Mist Graves was getting up from the sofa, where she had retired to rest, and I set down my bundle and went with my candle into the bed-room. On the bed, his head raised high upon the pillow, lay a gentleman, his eyes closed, and his face still and white, whilst drops of blood were slow. ly issuing from his mouth.

"Is he dead?" I uttered, in the first shock of surprise. "Where's Sarahl where's Sarahl" was all the answer of Mrs. Archer. "We must

have a doctor." "Sarah is in bed. I'll step and call her." "In bed! Then I'll go myself." And, throwing on a shawl and bonnet, Mrs. Arat me, who was lighting her. "The nearest surgeon-where?"

"About ten doors higher up the road. You'll see the lamp over the door."

"Ab, yes, I forgot;" and she flew on. I followed her, for I remembered that the key of the gate was hanging up in the kitchen, and she could not get out without

back into the room.
"Who is this gentleman?" I whispered

"Mr. Archer, my sister's husband," was her sonly; and, just then, the invalid open es and looked at us.

or shall I forget that moment. The expression of those eyes Eashed on the and gradually I recognised the features, though they were worn and wasted. Arch . Aicher. Yes, although the name had so or struck me before as in connexton with nim, there could be no doubt. I was graing on one who had been very dear to me a early life-too dear for the end-

Archerf' I whispered to Miss Graves. "Yes," ske nodded. "How did you

I did not answer. Those old days were coming back to me as in a dream. I remembered my mother's home at Seaford. w ere we all lived so tranquilly; I remembered the first day that he came to it with my brother, both of them fresh from college; I remembered, alas! alas! the love which sprung up between us, and the solemn engagement that ensued. I remembered his next visit, when he came to be installed as curate of Seaford and the transient weeks of bliss that followed. I remembered, with a pang of the heart even then, that high born girl, who had appeared amongst us as a vision of brightness, and how they were thrown together, and he grew to love her to infatuation. I remembered our wretched parting, when he left Scaford to follow her, and the subsequent account that reached us of her marriage with one in her own sphere, and his disgrace; for when the Earl of Seaford came to know that his sons' tutor had dared to love their sister, he thrust him from his house in civil scorn. And I had never seen or heard of him since, till this night, when I beheld him lying on a bed in my own house, and not long for this world.

His wife returned with the doctor. He said the case was not so serious as we imagined-that the blood came from a small vessel ruptured on the chest, not the lungs, I remained with Mrs. Archer that night. Sarah made a fire in the drawing room, and we sat by it, while he dozed. She told me a good deal of her troubles, and sobbed

bitterly. "Has he been long here?" I asked, wondering how in the world he got smuggled

"It was the day your pupils were going away," replied Mrs. Archer. "I was standing at the window, watching the carriage which had come to fetch some of them, when I saw my husband coming down the road, evidently looking out for the house. He appeared ill and thin, stooped and walked as if his strength were gone; but I knew him, and flew down to the gate, which was open, as well as the house door. As it happened, no one was in the hall when we came up stairs. I heard Sarah's the better, for I am a burden to others. voice on the upper flight; she was bringing am closing a life that has been rendered down lugage, but she did not see us." "But you ought to have told me." I

"I know that," she rejoined, "and such a thing as taking him in clandestinely never entered my thoughts. It arose with circumstances. Look at our position; you Candour now. I saw the old baron's positively refused to receive a gentleman death in a stray newspaper that came out here, but he had come, and how were we to Spain." to remove to other lodgings, owing you 'Here come your wife and Miss Graves,' what we do, bereft of means, next to bereft I said; for I heard the garden-gate open, I

of food? So there he lay ill, on that bed. rose and looked from the window. 'How! Reproach me as much as you will, Miss Halliwell; turn us out into the road, if you must do it: it seems that little can add to my trouble and perplexity now. There have been moments lately when I have not known how to refrain from—from—

I leaned down to him and spoke sooth-

"Ard what? I asked. "Why, I have thought the calm bed of

a river would be to me as rest after toil." "Goodness me, Mrs. Archer!" I exclaimed, half in surprise, half in a shock of indignation; "a Christian must never use such language as that, while there's a Heaven to supplicate for refuge. All who ask for strength to bear find it there."

life," she went to say. "It is—let me see —six years since, now, Mr. Archer was a working curate in London: a weary life he led of it, in that parish of poor. Soon after we married his health began to fail: he used to seem dispirited, and the duties were too much for him. I took it into my head that some sorrow was upon him, that he had never really loved me. I don't know. Once I taxed him with it, with both, but he seemed surprised-said he thought he had been always kind, as indeed he had, and I let the idea drop. His health grew worse, change of scene and air were essential to him, and he got an appointment as foreign chaplain, army chaplain I think it was, and went out with that Spanish legion. Later, i and my sister lost our money. My brother, with whom it was placed, failed, terly we have been living by-it is of no use to mince the matter-t," pledging things, and now my husband is come home without his pay, and cannot get the arrears which are due to him. He says they have all of them has received a farthing. The Spanish government ought to be prosecuted.

of them without means. Lucy was up in arms when I told her.

"They must go out of the house-they must, Hester, even if we pay for lodgings cher darted down the stairs, but stopped for them. If he dies, and has to be buried ere she reached the bottom, and looked up from here, it will be the ruin of the school. Dear-dear! to think of its being George Archer! How things do come about in

Mrs. Archer wrote to her brother, doubting, however, his power to assist them, and at the end of a week there came a tenpound note. Mr. Archer was better then, 'Now I will not take any of it,' I said to it. Then I entired up Sarah, and went Mrs. Archer; 'you shall keep it to start back into the room.

Mrs. Archer; 'you shall keep it to start afresh with in new lodgings, but you must leave these."

So that same afternoon she and her sis ter went out to seek some, and I took my work and went to sit with Mr. Archer, according to their request.

He was sitting up in the easy-chair, the one which had been my dear mother's. chards of my memory like a ray of light, Many a time had she sat in it, in the old feeling came over me, as I took my place opposite to him, for it was the first time we had been alone together; but I made myself very busy over my sewing.

We talked about indifferent subjects, the weather, his medicine, and such like, when all at once he wheeled that chair closer to mine, and burst forth, in a low, deep tone: "Hester, have you ever forgiven me?"

"Indeed yes, long ago." "Then it is more than I have done by myself," he groaned. "But I was rightly

I looked up at him, and then down at my work again.

You heard, perhaps, how she jilted me. Hester, as true as that you are sitting there what is best for us." working, she drew me on-drew me on, from the first, to flirt with and admire ner!

"You are speaking of -..... I stopped. "Her. Lady Georgina. Who else? And when she saw, as I know she did see, to what a passionate height my love was reaching, she fooled me more and more. I did not see my felly at the time, I was too

dare say you have."
"Hush! hush!" I interrupted.

"And when it was betrayed to the earl, and he drove me away, to part with me, as she did, without a sigh, without a regret!" he went on, not deigning to notice my words. "Hester, you were well avenged."

"Do not excite yourself, Mr. Archer." "How I got over those first few weeks I don't know, and shudder to remember. Then came her marriage-I read it in the papers. Heartless, wicked girll and she had solemnly protested to me she did not care for Mr. Candour. Well, well, troubles and mad grief do come to an end; and, thank God! so does life."

"What was your career afterwards?" "My career, for a time, was perfect idleness. I could do nothing. Remorse for my wild infatuation had taken heavy hold upon me, and a vast amount of misery was mixed up with it. Then, when I came to myself a little, I sought employment, and obtained the curacy of a parish in London. where the pay was little and the work great, Next, I married; the lady had money, and I had need of many fuxuries -or ne cessities, call them which you will -which my stipend would not obtain, for my health died there, and I went out to Spain.'

·From whence you have now returned? 'Yes-penniless-done out of money coming to me. And now the sooner I die useless by my own infatuated folly; my talents have been buried in a napkin; my heart turned into gall and wormwood. Oh Hester! again I say you are richly avenged.

'Have you ever met since?' 'Her? Never. Her husband is Lord

soon they are in again!'
'Hester,' he murmured, in an impassioned tone, as he seized my hand when I was

drawing-room door, 'say you forgive me.'
I leaned down to him and spoke soothingly. 'George, believe me, I have perfectly forgiven you. I forgave you long ago. That the trial to me was one of length and bitterness, it would be affectation to deny; but I have cutlived it. Let me go. They

are coming up stairs.

'He pressed my hand between both his, and then bent down his lips upon it, and kissed it as fervently as he had kissed my own lips that night, years, years be-fore, when we were walking home from church together, behind my mother and "I have had no happiness in my married Lucy. I drew it hurriedly from him, for they were already in the drawing-room, and a feeling, long baried, very like that forgotten love, cast a momentary sunshine on my heart; and I laughed at myself for

being an old simpleton. They had found lodgings, and he was transported to them. I cannot say but I was thankful when they left the house. fear they did not get on very well. We often sent them a good plate of something, under pretence of tempting his appetite some slices of roast beef, or a tureen of nourishing broth, with the meat in. Lucy would say we could not afford to do it, and Sarah loudly exclaimed again 'cooking for other people; but they were fellow-creatures, and in need—and he was George and we were deprived of our income. Lat Archer! The summer put an end to his weary life.

It happened, that same spring—it was in May—I had business at the house of one of our pupils, whose father was a tradesman in Bond street. When very been put off, officers and soldiers, not one close to it. I found myself in the midst of a string of carriages, inside which were ladies in full evening dress, though it was Here was a pretty state of things! This only one o'clock in the day. Full of sursick elergyman in our house, and all three prise, I asked a policeman what it meant. 'The queen's drawing room.'

To be sure. I wondered, then, I had not thought of it for myself. It happened to be the first time I had ever seen the sight, and stood gazing at the rich dresses, the snow-white feathers, and the lovely, lovely faces. The carriages had been stationary, but now there was a move, and then they were stationary again. More beautiful than any gone before was the inmate of the chariot now opposite to me -a fair, elegant woman, with a bright smile and haughty eye. Surely, I knew the features! I did, alas for me! Though I had never seen them since she stepped, with her sinful fascinations, between me and my betrothed husband, I felt sure it was the Lady Georgina Seaford.

"Do you know who this lady is?"

said to the policeman, in a whisper. He looked at her, at the coronet on the carriage, and then at the servants, at their white coats and crimson velvet breeches. "I think," he answered, "it is the Lady

Time had passed lightly over her; her countenance was as smooth, as smiling, as free from care as it had been in her girl hood. I was struggling through life with a lonely heart, and he was dying in his obscure lodgings, after a short career of regret and sorrow, whilst she who had caused all, who had sacrificed us both to her selfish vanity, was revelling in all the

good that could make life happy.
"O Father! Father!" I wailed forth, in the anguish of the retrospect which then pressed sharply upon me, "Thy blessings appear to be dealt out with an unequal hand. Nevertheless, may we still, and always, say, Thy will be done: for Thy ways are not as our ways, and Thou knowest

CUT THIS OUT .- A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of deaths from accidental poisoning, adds: "I venture to affirm that there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events; infatuated; but I cursed it ever since, as I nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of water, and drunk immediately. It acts as an emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely

> AWFUL DISPENSATION OF PROVIDENCE A private of the East York Militia was on parade a few days ago, at the camp at Aldershott, and being accused of talking more than once by the sergeant, by whom he was threatened that if he did so again he would be reported to the colonel, said he did not talk, and at the same time wished that "God might strike him dumb if he had;" he was from that instant struck dumb, and has not spoken since. He has answered questions by writing, and stated that the moment he had uttered the last word, "dumb," he became so .- English

Dr. Johnson's zeal for religion was somewhat rough, as may be judged from the following anecdote: When the celebrated Abbe Royal was introduced to him, upon the abbe's advancing to take his hand, Dr. was failing. It grew worse. I think, if I Johnson drew back, and put his hand behad remained in London, I should have hind him; and afterwards replied to the expostulation of a friend-"Sir, I will not shake hands with an infidel!" It is to be feared, judging from human nature in general, that the doctor's manners never made Dr. R. E. Campbell, S. T. H. Williams, J.

> A petition has been presented by the English convocation of clergy to the Queen, urging the necessity of more righteous laws against clergymen convicted of drunkenness and similar offences.

> "I say, nigga, how you sell dem brooms cheaper dan dis inderwideral can do, when, between oursebs, I steal de stuff?" "You big fool, Pomp, I steal mine ready mana-

From the South Carolinian. Convention of Delegates.

COLUMBIA, May 5, 1856. The Convention met in the City Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

On motion of Gen. Gadberry, Dr. Thos. E. Powe was called to the Chair, and Thomas Y. Simons, jr., requested to act as Secretary.
On motion of E. G. Palmer, the roll was

called by districts. Col. B. H. Wilson moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare rules for the government of the Convention and to nomnate officers:

B. H. Wilson, W. T. Ellerbe, B. H. Rutedge, Motte A. Pringle, James Patterson, J. E. Tobin, Thos. Thomson, H. I. Caughman, O. E. Edwards, W. A. Rosborough, T. M. Muldrow.

The Committee recommended,

For President-Hon. F. W. Pickens. For Vice Presidents -- Hon. G. Cannon. Hon, C. W. Dudley, Mr. E. W. Edgerton, Dr. J. F. Poppenheim, Col. W. C. Beatty, Hon. J. W. Blakeney, Hon. B. F. Perry, Hon, E. G. Palmer, Hon, C. P. Sullivan, Secretaries-Thomas Y. Simons, jr., Samuel G. Earle, Arthur Simkins, F. Gail-

lard, J. A. Inglis, S. W. Melton. On motion of Henry Buist, esq., A Committee was appointed, who conducted the President to the Chair, when he returned his acknowledgments in a very

eloquent address to the Convention. On motion of Gen. McGowan, a resolution was offered to appoint two delegates | port: from each congressional district to report

Gen. McGowan, Hon. A. Evins, J. E. Tobin, J. A. Inglis, W. R. Robertson, C. L. Burckmeyer, J. J. Pettigrew, R. Macbeth, N. Phillips, O. P. McRoy, H. I. Caugh-

Mr. Perry offered a series of resolutions, which were referred to the Committee of

Mr. Gadberry offered a resolution that all resolutions relative to the representation at Cincinnati, or to a platform, submitted to this Convention, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Mr. G. N. Reynolds moved that a Com mittee of Twelve be appointed by the chair. for the purpose of recommending four delegates for the State at large-which was carried, and the following committee ap

Brown, Dr. J. P. Watts, Jas. Farrow, S. Rainey, Hon. W. T. Ellerbe, Lucien H. Lomax, Col. T. C. Law, B. H. Rice, J. D. Strother, A. McKenzie.
Mr. Blakeney moved that the delegation

from each Congressional District of the State constitute Special Committees to nominate two delegates in the Cincinnati Convention, and that they report such nominations to the Convention.

Mr. G. N. Reynolds offered a series of

resolutions, which were referred to the

lutions, which were also referred. Mr. B. F. Perry offered a series of ations, which were also referred.

Mr. S. P. Graham moved that all conductors of the journals of the country be invited to take a seat on this floor. Mr. W. R. Robertson moved that R W. Gibbes be appointed printer to the

Convention, which was agreed to. Mr. Wilson moved that when this Convention adjourns it adjourn to freet to-morrow, at 10 a. m. The Convention then adjourned.

COLUMBIA, May 6, 1856. This body met this morning in the Hall of the House of Representatives, his Excellency the Governor kaving kindly consented to its use for the meetings.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll when the following delegates answered to

Abbeville-Thomas Thomson, Samuel McGowan, Dr. P. W. Conner, Dr. J. W. W. Marshall, B. Z. Herndon, Lucien II.

Anderson-James L. Orr, A. T. Broyles. J. P. Reid E. Alexander, jr., T. H. McCann, James Emerson, Ibzan J. Rice, S. G. Earle, A. Evans, J. C. Griffin.

Barnwell-Jas. Patterson, J. E. Tobin Dr. Samuel B. Graham, J. C. Brown, J.

Jennings Brown. Charleston—Geo. N. Reynolds, jr., C. L. Burckmeyer, E. W. Edgerton, Thomas Y. Simons, jr., John F. Pop enheim, Motte A. Pringle, James Conner, Samuel G. Stoney, J. J. Pope, jr., Henry Buist, Archibald McKenzie, Samuel Lord, jr., J. Johnson

Pettigrew, B. H. Rutledge. Chester-Richard Woods, N. R. Eave John S. Wilson, W. A. Rosborough, Dr. J.

Chesterfield-Thomas E. Powe, J. A. Inglis, J. W. Blakenev, Geo. W. Spencer Darlington-Caleb Coker, Dr. J. E Byrd, Col. T. C. Law, W. E. James, Edgefield-F. W. Pickens, Dr. J. C. Ready, Arthur Simkins, M. W. Gary,

Fairfield-W. R. Robertson, E. Palmer, J. D. Strother, F. Gaillard. rv, E. P. Jones, T. C. Bolling, B. F. Stair-

well, P. J. Maxwell. Horry-James Beatty.

Laurens-C. P. Sullivan, Dr. J. H. Dil lard, B. F. Jones, H. P. Farrow, Dr. J. P. Watts, William Metts, Dr. J. A. Metts, the abbe admire the doctor's Christianity. H. Baker, W. R. Farley, William Philson, Lexington--- H. I. Caughman, Henry A. Meetze, John C. Geiger, J. H. Counts, J. Wingard, J. C. DeGaffarelly, Marlboro-W. T. Ellerbe, C. W. Dud-

ley, R. C. Emanuel, A. G. Johnson, B. D. Marion-C. W. Miller, C. D. Evans, N.

Pickens-J. C. Miller, R. J. Gilliland, W. S. Grisham, L. N. Robbins, John Lay, Richland - James O'Hanlon, Henry Ly.

Bates, James Farrow, S. N. Evins, Gabriel Cannon, G. W. Moore, S. Bobo. Sumter—Samuel Mayrant, E. M. Anderson, T. M. Muldrow, O. P. McRoy.
Union—B. H. Rice, J. M. Gadberry, R.

Williamsburg-J. McInnis. York-R. T. Allison, Samuel Rainey, A.

B. Springs, J. L. M. Adams, W. C. Beatty, S. W. Melton. The minutes were then read.

Mr. Poppenheim offered the following Resolved, That this Convention, placing

the fullest confidence in the sound conser vative principles that will govern the action of the Cincinnati Convention, recommend to the delegates composing this Convention the call of public meetings in their several districts to receive the report of their delegates after their return from Cincinnati. and to take such action as will secure the the nominee for the presidency of the Cincinnati Democratic Convention.

soon as they can be written out.)

Mr. Reynolds, from the Committee whom was referred the resolution to name suitable persons as delegates for the State at large in the Convention, beg leave to re-

That they have had the same under care ful consideration. Aware of the responsi-bility which rested upon them, they were anxious to present such citizens to the atention of the Convention as would not only command the entire confidence of the peole at home, but whose distinguished ability and services were well calculated to l'ustrate and maintain the parity of the State any where. In their opinion they have eminently succeeded. They have selected those who, identified as they are with the best interests of the State, and representatives of its various sections come strongly recommended to the judgment of the Convention. Your Committee would therefore, present for the hearty sanction and approval of the Convention, as delegates for the State at large, the following dis inguished sons of South Carolina: Hon. F. W. Pickens, Hon. J. L. Manning, Hon. A.

Magrath, Gen. J. M. Gadberry. Mr. J. P. Watts, from the Fourth Con gressional District, reported Messrs. P. S. Brooks and C. P. Sullivan as the nominees of that delegation. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Brockman, from the Fifth Congresional District, reported Hon. J. L. Orr and Jas. Farrow, esq. Adopted unanimously. Mr. Patterson, from the Third Congresional District, recommended Hon. J. D. Allen and Col. B. H. Brown, Unani mously adopted.

Mr. Rainey, from the Sixth Congression-Il District, reported F. J. Moses and E. G. Palmer, Unanimously adopted.

Mr. James, from the First Congressiona

District, reported B. H. Wilson and C. W. Dudley. Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Reynolds, from the Second Con gressional District, reported W. D. Porter and Charles Macbeth. Unanimously adopt-

Mr. McGowan, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions, unanimously adopted by his Committee, representing the spirit of various reso utions submitted to them:

1. Resolved, That a proper administration of the affairs of the Federal Government must depend upon a careful regard. on the part of each of its branches, for the limitations upon their powers, imposed by the Constitution of the United States, and a due respect to the reserved rights of the

2. Resolved. That the principle of the equal rights of the States in the view of the it, constitutes the fundamental condition pon which the Union was formed, and

can alone be maintained. 3. Resolved, That we recognise in the removal of the Missouri restriction upon the equal rights of the slaveholding States a practical acknowledgment of that great ernment, and deem this a proper occasion to render our support and assistance to the Democratic party in the nomination and election of a Presidential candidate, who may represent the late action of that party upon this question, and whose claims of success may be made to depend, not upon a combination for the spoils of office, but upon a fair presentation of the great issue which is to be joined between the friends of the equal rights of the States and a strict construction of the Constitution, and

those who are opposed to both. 4. Resolved. That in conformity with the request of our sister State Georgia, "to co operate with her" upon this subject, this Convention deems it fit and proper at this time, that we-waiving for the present all objection to its organization and mode of proceeding, should be represented in Greenville-T. P. Brockman, B. F. Per- the National Democratic Nominating Convention, upon condition, in the language of our friends of Georgia, that said Con-Georgetown-B. H. Wilson, W. I. Max-vention "shall adopt a platform of principles, which shall, amongst other things, include in substance the following propositions: 1. The recognition and adoption of the principles contained in the Kan-sas and Nebraska act, and in conformity with these principles that the people of Kansas have the right, when the number of their people justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect neither the Missouri Compromise nor any other anti slavery restriction shall hereafter ted States. 3. The prompt and faithful execution of the fagitive slave law, and its

ons, W. B. Johnston, I. D. Mordecai, J. T. to sound constitutional principles of Frank- met glared over the battle-field of Lewes, sims, W. B. Johnston, I. D. Mordecai, J. T. Sims, J. M. Allen.

Spartanburg—O. E. Edwards, B. F. Bates, James Farrow, S. N. Evins, Gabriel Cannon, G. W. Moore, S. Bobo.

Sumter—Samuel Mayrant, E. M. Anderson and non-interference on the question of the county and burgesses from the county and burgesses fro slavery in the common territories of the cities and towns. Union, entitle him to the gratitude, confidence and cordial support of all true con-

stitutional Democrats.
6. Resolved, That Franklin Pierce is

On motion of Mr. Jones, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be hereby tendered to the authorities of the town of Columbia for their kindsupport of the people of South Carolina to ness and liberality in granting us the use of the City Hall for our deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, Which was adopted.

Mr. Orr, being called upon, addressed the Convention. (We will give his remarks as be entitled to five copies thereof.

Col. W. C. Beatty was called to the Chair, and, on motion of Mr. Perry, it was unanimously
Resolved, That the thanks of this Con-

ention be and are hereby tendered to the Hon, F. W. Pickens, for the ability and fidelity with which he has presided over the deliberations of this Convention; and that he be requested to furnish a copy of his able and eloquent address for publica-tion, as a part of the proceedings of this

The Committee rose and reported the esolution to the President, who made a honor and integrity of the principles of the feeling and spirited address in response, and On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE GREAT COMET.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following historical account of the great comet shortly expected to make its appearance:

Astronomers tell us, with a confidence which they, more than any other class of men, have a right to entertain, that this planet on which we live and run our little race is in the near neighborhood, astronomically speaking, of the comet which our forefathers of remote and still remoter generations looked at with strong emotions and strange fears-the former no doubt stronger than ours will be when the wanderer comes once more into our view; as for the latter, they, as well as the wonder and the awe which our ancestors felt, will be immeasurably less. But we shall contemplate the path of this erratic stranger with interests to which the men of progress which are far more valuable than all the emotions which formerly accompanied the advent of rare natural objects.

Of course nothing is known of the movements of this comet before the period of authentic history. But since that time the laws of science have been furnishing to successive generations a gradually increasing and less fallible memory for the past, and a testimony that puts to shame the uncertainty of tradition and the incorrect and obscure records of early history. The remotest notice of this comet is in A. D. dinner; if he don't do so, it is because 683, but the tradition is of doubtful authori-

mighty host. Did he take it for a sign of encouragement or warning? There were the Saracens sweeping like a whirlwind Constitution, and of all laws based upon man Colonies. Was the comet an inviting or deterring messenger to them? How did the strange star look from northern seas and wildernesses -- from the wild forest in Ireland, or from the tossing seas of Scot land, or to the pious builders of abbeys and was in 995. What then did the celestial principle upon the part of the Federal Gov- stranger find the condition of this little enduring than even the effulgence of the beavenly visitor. Dunstan, the priest, had his place, in the very year of the comet's the fame of Zingis Khan, who had died known to Europe as a reality. The world was very active in Europe and the life of time. The authority of Aristotle was tottering in the schools of Europe; the unimanager. Who wouldn't be an M. D.? versity of Oxford was rising in England. Science was progressing in a quiet way in monkish retreats, while schoolmen were wrangling about words, The "Wizard" Michael Scott, more mathematician and scholar, however, than sorcerer, was equality with the other States. 2. That one of the star-gazers of that day, and so was Roger Bacon. The comet shone on principally for the want of time. the craule of Duns Scotus; the principles of be extended over any territory of the Uni- commerce were beginning to be inquired perfine flour is not as healthy nor as nutriinto by the people of England. A strife was raging between the King of England. Much of the salts necessary to the formapermanent continuance upon the statute (Uenry III.) and the Barons, of which tion of bone and muscle are lost. Unbolts Louis the Ninth of France was the arbitra ed flour is therefore preferable on the 5. Resolved, That the inflexible devotion tor; but, in spite of all mediation, the co- score of heelth.

Charles V. as a warning to abdicate and retire to the convent of St. Just. There the first choice of this Convention for President of the United States, and that thorough identification in sentiment and opinion with the principles embodied in the foregoing resolutions is a pre-requisite indispensable to our support of any candidate of the Democratic party.

Mr. Meetze moved that the vote be taken on the resolutions separately; when each was passed and the whole adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jones, community was asking questions about far Cathay, in a spirit not very unlike that of the present day. England had become Protestant, and was daily becoming more so, and the low countries were entering on their struggle for religious liberty. Philip the Second had just become King, and the strife with the Ottoman Power in the Mediterranean was beginning. Edmund Spen-ser was three years old when the comet last visited us; and since that visit we have had Slinkspeare and a wide world of literature laid open. There have been an almost immeasurable enlargement of the bounds of science and a secure establishment of politi-cal liberties. But the inventory of what has been gained during the last three centuries would be almost endless. Probably the greatest event, and that which is to have the most important effect upon the future history of the world, is the change that has taken place in the Western hemispherethe progress, the power, and the promise of the great Western Republic, the first Re-public (properly so-called) which the an-nals of history show on their pages. Then there is the change in the condition of the British northern possessions, in the West India Islands, in Mexico, in Central and in South America, all bearing more or less the imprint of physical progress and prosperity.
We might add the settlement of Australasia, and the wonderful development of what has been called the fifth quarter of the globe, and go on to enumerate; but the enu-meration would be almost interminable. The return of this comet was fixed for 1848. but it did not answer the call. The events of that epoch were even more eccentric than the track of the "wandering star." The new calculation of the savans do not, however, admit of much doubt as to the present nearness of its visit. The Daily News ask -

"And how will it be when this same comet returns after an interval of perhaps three centuries more? Events which appear very great at this moment will have given place to much greater before that day. In Prince, the Enfant de France, as he is to old were blind. We have intellectual gard the comet as denouncing the war or pleasures of comparison and social ones of promising peace, according to their mood or the instructions of their priests. In Turkey it will be the Prophet's sign of displeasure or satisfaction at the surrender or

the renovation of his Empire." We dare not attempt to foretell what nothing but the eye of a prophet can foresee, the future of Rome.

A Doctor's Life.

The following are some of the sweets of a Doctor's life: If he visits a few of his cus tomers when they are well, it is to get his cares more about the fleece than the flock. ty; but, if it be authentic, who were the If he goes to church regularly, it is because men who then saw what we are about to he has nothing else to do; if he don't go, see? There was Akbar about to issue from it is because he has no respect for the Sabthe gates of Damascus at the head of his bath or religion. If he speaks to a poor person, he keeps bad company; if he passes them by, he is better than other folks. If he has a good carriage, he is extravagant: through Mauritania and terrifying the Roman Colonies. Was the comet an inviting economy, he is deficient in necessary pride. If he makes parties, it is to soft soap the people to get their money; if he don't make them, he is afraid of a cent! If his horse is fat, it is because he has nothing to do; if he is lean, it is because he isn't taken churches in England? The next appearance care of. If he drives fast, it is to make people think somebody is very sick; if he drives slow, he has no interest in the welspeck of creation, and how changed from fare of his patients. If he dresses neat, he his last visit! Alfred the Great had lived is proud; if he does not, he is wanting in and died, human history had been enrich- self respect. If he works on the land, he ed forever, and a blaze of light spread over is fit for nothing but a farmer; if he don't the path of human life brighter and more work, it is because he is too lazy to do anything If he talks much, "we don't want a doctor to tell everything he knows;" if lived and died, and his successor assumed he don't talk, "we like to see a doctor sehis place, in the very year of the comet's cial." If he says anything about polities, advent. The Danish raven had winged its he had better let it alone; if he don't say way to the shores of Britain, and the in-habitants suffered under the panic and mis-show his colors." If he visits his patients ery of Danish incursions. The comet might every day, it is to run up a bill; if he don't, well appear a sign of wrath and a messen- it is unjustifiable negligence. If he says ger of disaster. When the comet announ- anything about religion, he is a hypocriter ced itself in 1264 the world was ringing with if he don't, he is an infidel. If he uses any of the popular remedies of the day, it seven years before. The East was thrown is to cater to the whims and prejudies of open to the imagination and, in a great the people to fill his pockets; if he don't measure, to the exploration of the Western use them, it is from professional selfishness, world, and in this very year China became If he is in the habit of having counsel of ten, it is because he knows nothing; if he was in commotion, and the rise of the Ot objects to having it on the ground that he toman Empire was at hand. The church understands his own business, he is afraid of exposing his ignorance to his superiors. the church was the life of society at that If he gets pay for one half of his services,

[ Nashville Journal of Medicine, Professor Liebeg recommends the use of saturated solution of lime in cold water for making bread. He regards flour as not a perfectly alimentary substance, and as not sufficient in a state of bread to support life, can be no question that the use of sutious as would be the use of unbolted flour,